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Whitehall, May 26.

The following is a Copy of the Order iſſued the 30*th of April laſt, under His Majeſty's Royal Sign Manual, to the Right Hon. the Lords Commiſſioners of the Admiralty, for ſecuring the due Obſervation of the Marine Treaty with the States General.*

GEORGE R.

RIGHT Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couſin and Councillor, and Truſty and Well-beloved, We greet you well: It having been repreſented unto Us, by Our Miniſter in Holland, that Exception is taken there to that Clauſe in Our Declarations of War againſt the Crowns of Spain and of France, whereby it is declared, that the Ships of all Nations, carrying Contraband Goods to the Enemies Ports, ſhall be liable to Confiſcation; under Colour of which, it is apprehended there, that Veſſels belonging to the Subjects of Our good Friends and Allies the States General may come to be confiſcated, on Pretext of Part of their Cargoes being Contraband Goods, contrary to the expreſs Articles of the Marine Treaty, concluded between Our Crown and that Republick, at London, the 1ſt Day of December 1674, confirmed by ſubſequent Treaties; Or, that by a larger Interpretation than was meant to be given to the general Words in the ſaid Declarations, (viz. other Contraband Goods) the Captains and Officers of Our Ships of War, and others, acting under Our Commiſſions, may make Prize of Dutch Ships and their Cargoes, as well in Europe as in America, upon Pretence of their having on Board Spaniſh or French Effects, though not Contraband; and it being Our Royal Intention, that the ſaid Treaty Marine, and all Engagements which ſubſiſt between Us and Our ſaid good Friends and Allies, ſhould be moſt carefully and religiouſly obſerved; It is therefore Our Will and Pleaſure, and We do hereby authorize and empower you to enjoin all Captains of Our Ships of War, and Captains of other Ships, to whom you ſhall grant Letters of Marque, or Commiſſions for private Men of War, againſt the King of Spain and the French King and their Subjects, to obſerve carefully and religiouſly, the ſaid Treaty Marine, and the latter to give Security, purſuant to the Tenth Article, for their due Performance thereof: And Our farther Will and Pleaſure is, and We do hereby authorize and require you to give Directions to Our ſeveral Courts of Admiralty, where Claims relating to ſuch Captures may come to be heard, to pay the ſtricteſt Regard to what is ſtipulated in the ſaid Treaty Marine, and other Treaties ſubſiſting between Us and Our ſaid good Friends and Allies the States General. And ſo We bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at St. James's, the 30th Day of April 1744, in the Seventeenth Year of Our Reign.

By His Majeſty's Command,

Superſcribed *CARTERET.*

To Our Right Truſty and Right Well-beloved Couſin and Councillor, and Our Truſty and Well-beloved, Our Commiſſioners for Executing the Office of High Admiral of Great-Britain and Ireland, &c.

Vienna, May 20, *N. S.*

The following is a Tranſlation of the Queen of Hungary's Declaration of War againſt France and all her Adherents, publiſhed here the 16*th Inſtant.*

WE Maria Thereſia, by the Grace of God, of Hungary, Bohemia, &c. Queen, Archdutcheſs of Auſtria, &c. To all and every one to whom it may appertain. How religiouſly and ſcrupulouſly we have attended, ſince our Acceſſion to our paternal Throne, to the fulfilling of the Treaties of Peace, Friendſhip and Alliance, contracted with the ſeveral European Powers, is a Fact notorious to the whole World, and ſo much the leſs liable to Contradiction, that even in ſeveral Places it was almoſt believed, that we had gone too far in this Reſpect. Yet this our Attention has not been able to reſtrain France from breaking the Peace ſworn to but a few Years ago; from impugning the Succeſſion guarantied to us in the moſt ſolemn Manner; from carrying on the moſt hoſtile Negociations to the Prejudice of our Archducal Houſe, not only at all Chriſtian Courts, but even at the Ottoman Porte, to the great Scandal and Abhorrence of that Court, which acts upon Principles of Truth and good Faith; from kindling the Flame of War in the North, in order thereby to deprive us of that Aſſiſtance we expected from thence; from over-running with numerous Armies our Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions, which ſhe had engaged herſelf to guaranty, and totally exhauſting the ſame, as her own Commanders have made it their Boaſt; from arbitrarily ſharing out between others moſt of our Dominions; from

from openly declaring, that ſhe would enforce ſuch unjuſt Conditions even upon the Baſtions of Vienna; from either aſſerting, that our Archducal Houſe was extinct, or threatning it with actual Deſtruction, as is aboveſaid; in ſhort, from throwing the Empire, all Europe, and all Chriſtendom into the utmoſt Confuſion. Theſe unchriſtian Attempts are ſtill too freſh in every one's Memory, to want the leaſt Proof: However, as France, on her Part, has now paſſed over all Rules of Decency, we ſhall ſoon impart to the World ſome Secrets which ſhe endeavoured to conceal, and the publiſhing of which we have hitherto, out of an Exceſs of Regard to that Power, ſuſpended. In the mean time, there can hardly be any one who muſt not own, that no Inſtance of the like Proceeding is to be found in Hiſtory, and that this will hardly appear credible to Poſterity: But what muſt ſeem ſtill more incomprehenſible, is, that this unheard-of, and almoſt incredible Proceeding, is covered with the Cloak of Friendſhip, Moderation and Love of Peace, and it is pretended to be not inconſiſtent with the pureſt Views; that is to ſay, it has been endeavoured (as it were in Contempt) to make the reaſonable Part of Mankind believe, that Hoſtilities carried to the utmoſt, may be reconciled with ſworn Treaties of Peace. We never ſuffered ourſelves to be in the leaſt miſled by ſo unnatural an Impoſition, or to ſwerve from what we owe to ourſelves, to our Poſterity, to our moſt loyal Subjects, to our moſt faithful Allies, to Germany our dear Country, and to all Chriſtendom; and though an implacable Temper and a revengeful Mind are Characters we are ſo far Strangers to, that they never prevailed, nor ever ſhall, over the Conſiderations of a durable, and conſequently truly happy State of Tranquillity and Welfare; yet, whereas all amicable Ways have been haughtily rejected by the other Party, which contented itſelf with alledging againſt what they contemptibly ſtiled Matters of Right, either the far ſuperior Power of our Enemies, or the Weakneſs of our Archducal Houſe left deſtitute, as it was pretended, we could not any longer forbear exerting our utmoſt Strength for the Defence we were forced to; repoſing a Chriſtian Confidence in God Almighty, (who ſeldom ſuffers Haughtineſs, Perfidiouſneſs and Perjury, to go unpuniſhed) that, if even all human Help ſhould fail us, his powerful Arm would ſtill ſupply that Defect.

Neither have we been diſappointed in this our Confidence hitherto, nor have the happy Succeſſes God has granted us, in the leaſt diminiſhed our peaceable Diſpoſition. We explained ourſelves after them, juſt as we did before, and inſiſted on no other Indemnification, but what is abſolutely requiſite (after having ſo ſeverely felt the Inſufficiency of repeated Promiſes, Treaties, Guaranties, Oaths, and, in ſhort, of all the moſt ſacred Engagements the human Mind can ever imagine) for our effectual Security againſt the like hoſtile Attempts for the future, and the dreadful Calamities attending them. Our Enemies were by no Means in the ſame Diſpoſitions, but were rather ſo inveterately bent on the total Oppreſſion of our Archducal Houſe, that they would not admit of any Propoſals for a Reconciliation, unleſs they were ſuch, that ſooner or later it ſhould not have been difficult for them to accompliſh their Deſign of utterly ruining it. Particularly, at the End of laſt Year's Campaign, they even recalled all peaceable Declarations, which they had made before only for a Shew, and, on the contrary, endeavoured a-new to their utmoſt, partly to terrify, partly to raiſe Jealouſies, both ſtill with the ſame View, of obtaining the End they aimed at from the Beginning, viz. of keeping our Allies, not only from fulfilling their Engagements, but alſo from regarding the publick, as well as their particular Security, of intimidating ſome Courts inclined, as becomes German Patriots, of inſinuating to others Notions of aggrandizing themſelves, at the Hazard of overturning the fundamental Conſtitution of their native Country, and in the End, of deſtroying, not only Germans by Germans, but alſo the reſt of the Powers by each other, to ſuch a Degree, that none ſhould be able to decline the Laws of the Houſe of Bourbon.

Thus, ſetting aſide all Truth and Faith, they have made no farther Scruple of infringing the moſt ſolemn Treaties with Regard to us, as well as to the King of Great Britain, and after the intended Landing in England had miſcarried, they uſed their utmoſt Endeavours towards an Invaſion of the Electoral Dominions of Hanover, and to carry the Seat of War once more into ſeveral Parts of the German Empire; of which the Declaration of War publiſhed againſt his Britannick Majeſty, not only as King, but alſo as Elector of Hanover, leaves not the leaſt Doubt.

After ſuch an Event, we ſhould not have deferred declaring War, in our Turn, againſt the Crown of France and her Adherents, purſuant to the Aſſurances we had given as a faithful Ally, even if ſhe had not proceeded farther, nor looked upon our Intentions to be as faithful and ſincere as they really are, and if, conſequently, after full previous Knowledge, that we would not ſeparate ourſelves from our Allies, nor be diverted from ſupporting the publick Liberty, ſhe had not taken the Reſolution of declaring War in Form againſt us, after it had been already carried on for ſome Years as far as was practicable, in open Violation of Peace, and with Diſregard to the Laws of God and Man.

Now although whatever has been alledged for putting a falſe Gloſs upon the ſaid Declaration, is of ſuch a Nature, that it cannot make any Impreſſion, except where People will blind themſelves, help to forge their own Chains, betray their own Country, and abſolutely renounce common Senſe, yet we will not fail to have the whole anſwered Article by Article. But, leſt in the mean Time we ſhould be wanting in what we owe to our ſupreme Dignity, to our faithful Allies, to the fundamental Conſtitution of the German Empire, and to the Safety of the publick Liberty, we cannot, nor will de-

delay declaring War, in our Turn, againſt the Crown of France and her Adherents, as we do by theſe Preſents.

We therefore command all and every one of our Subjects, Servants and Vaſſals, of what Condition or Rank ſoever, and in particular all our Commanders and warlike Forces, Horſe and Foot, to regard the Subjects of the Crown of France, and of her Adherents, as Enemies, and to do them all poſſible Prejudice, at the ſame Time not to maintain with them the leaſt Converſe, Intelligence, or Correſpondence, on Pain of Death or corporal Puniſhment.

We alſo expreſly and preciſely renew the Ordinance iſſued on the 22d of December, 1733, by his late Imperial Majeſty our Lord and Father, now with God, relating to the Removal of the Subjects of this hoſtile Crown, and of her Adherents, out of all the Auſtrian Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions: We therefore ſtrictly ordain and will:

1. That from the Time of the Publication of this our Royal Ordinance in our ſeveral Dominions, all Subjects of the hoſtile Crown of France, and Dependants of her Aſſiſtants and Abettors, for the preſent dwelling in theſe Dominions, Males or Females, Clergy or Laity, of high or low Condition, eſpecially Gentlemens Servants, and others who are Vagabonds, do abſolutely depart all our Kingdoms and Dominions, within a Fortnight at fartheſt, or in Failure thereof be deemed Offenders againſt our Orders, and be proceeded againſt with all Severity.

2. Amongſt theſe, however, we will not have to be underſtood ſuch of the Clergy as may dwell in the Religious Houſes and Convents, and who, by having made the Profeſſion of their reſpective Orders, are therein incorporated; and whoſe Magiſtrates, Ordinaries and Superiors, ſhall have given ſufficient Security, for which they are to anſwer themſelves, that they will undertake Nothing by Correſpondence or otherwiſe againſt our Good and Welfare, and that of our Archducal Houſe.

3. Likewiſe, ſuch of the French Nation, or her Adherents, who for many Years have been ſettled in the Country, ſhall not be comprehended under this our Ordinance; but they are to abſtain from all ſuſpicious Correſpondence, on Pain of ſevere corporal Puniſhment, or even, according to Circumſtances, of Death.

4. But if any Perſon ſhould dare to entertain a Subject of the Enemy, other than thoſe tolerated as aboveſaid, and harbour him, or if he has Knowledge of his Stay, and does not forthwith denounce him to the Magiſtrate of the Place, and if this latter does not immediately give due Notice to our Court Commiſſaries, appointed and authorized in every one of our Kingdoms and Dominions; ſuch wilful Tranſgreſſors of our Royal Ordinance ſhall be ſeverely puniſhed according to the Circumſtances.

5. We farther ordain and will, that all Trade and Commerce, be it by Correſpondence in Writing, Bills of Exchange, or any other Way, with the foreſaid declared Enemies to us, and our Archducal Houſe, and their Abettors, ſhall be entirely ſuſpended; conſequently all Goods and Effects, coming either directly or indirectly from thoſe hoſtile Countries, which are not proved to have been already negociated before Declaration of War was made, ſhall be prohibited to be brought in, after what Manner, and under what Pretence ſoever, on Pain of Confiſcation.

6. Alſo, our Vaſſals and Subjects, who either have themſelves Commiſſions for ſuch Goods, Debts or Effects, of what Kind ſoever, either French, or coming from other hoſtile Countries, or who know that others have them, or who are Debtors there, ſhall be bound and obliged faithfully and without fail to declare ſuch Goods, Effects and Debts, under Penalty of Confiſcation of their own Goods and Chattels, to the Fiſcal reſiding in every one of our Kingdoms or Dominions, or to the Court-Commiſſion by us appointed in ſpecial Caſes, without concealing any Thing, much leſs clandeſtinely conveying any Thing away.

7. Though it would be unneceſſary to make particular Mention in this preſent Declaration, of the Capitals belonging to and placed in the Bank of this City, by People of different Nations, whether Friends or Enemies, being exempt from Confiſcation, becauſe this Exemption is already notoriouſly comprehended in the Eſtabliſhment of the ſaid Bank, and has hitherto been obſerved: Yet we do hereby again declare, that the ſaid Eſtabliſhment, and particularly the 9th Article of the Letters Patent publiſhed in the Year 1705, and farther confirmed ſince, are to retain their Force, and that we will always ſee them maintained, according to the Words of the ſaid 9th Article; which follow:

"When Perſons who are Foreigners, and "ſubject to foreign Juriſdictions, ſhall have "Capitals in this Bank, whether placed there "by themſelves, or by others aſſigned, circula-"ted, or made over to them, they ſhall, in "Caſe of War and open Hoſtility breaking out "with their Nations or Sovereigns, be exempt-"ed from the Seizure or Confiſcation, uſually "thereupon enſuing, of Goods belonging to "Subjects of the Enemy, nor ſhall they ever be "moleſted, but all Capitals placed in the Bank "of Vienna, whether they belong to Friends or "Enemies, ſhall always be lawfully and effec-"tually maintained in an equal Security.

8. Eccleſiaſtical and Secular Magiſtrates are to watch with all poſſible Care, that the Enemy be not ſupplied out of theſe our Hereditary Dominions with Horſes, Grains, Flower and Cattle, much leſs with Arms, Gunpowder, Lead, Brimſtone, Saltpetre, and all other ſuch Commodities, neither directly nor indirectly, under Penalty of actual Confiſcation, and beſides corporal Puniſhment againſt the Tranſgreſſors, and, according to Circumſtances, Death itſelf.

Finally, We have ſent to the proper Places preciſe and ſevere Orders, concerning the abovementioned Prohibition of Correſpondence in Writing and otherwiſe; and we do particularly hereby

hereby enjoyn every one, and more eſpecially the Poſt-Officers, and all Carriers, that they obſerve the ſame with great Vigilance; that they do not receive nor forward any of the Enemy's Meſſengers, or otherwiſe ſuſpected Courier, Servant, or unknown Paſſenger, without a credible Paſſport, but that they give Information to the next Magiſtrate, in order to having him ſtopt, and that they do inform againſt ſuch Offenders herein, as they ſhall be able to find out, in order to their being exemplarily puniſhed.

This our Declaration of War, together with the Orders annexed to it, ſhall be publiſhed in the ſeveral Hereditary Kingdoms and Dominions ſubject to our Juriſdiction, according to the uſual Form, to the End that all and every one may know the Tenour of it, and conſequently may, as much as in them lies, and concerns them, ſtrictly obſerve it, not act contrary to it, nor ſuffer thoſe who belong to them, or any body elſe to do ſo in any Manner, or wiſe, under Pain of our higeſt Indignation and Diſpleaſure, and at their own Peril. For ſuch is our Will. Given at Vienna, the Place of our Royal Reſidence, on the 16th of May, in the Year 1744, of our Reign the Fourth.

MARIA THERESIA.

(L. S.)

C. Count *Ulfeld.*

By Her Majeſty's ſpecial Order,

John Chriſtopher Bartenſtein.

Circular Reſcript from the Queen of Hungary, &c. to her Miniſters in Foreign Courts.

Maria Thereſia, by the Grace of God, Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, Archdutcheſs of Auſtria, &c, &c.

THE Nature of the *Nieder Schonfeld* Convention has been ſufficiently ſhewn in our two Reſcripts of the 10th and 20th of July 1743, to all our Miniſters.

According to the ſixth Point of the Protocol of that Convention, Count Seckendorf offered of himſelf, *that he with the Bavarian Troops would not cauſe the leaſt Hindrance, either directly or indirectly, to the Operations of this Court, and therefore hoped, that on the Part of the Auſtrians, no Hoſtility would be exerciſed againſt the Bavarian Troops; declaring at the ſame Time, that he had Orders from his Court to acquaint Marſhal Broglio, who was retiring from Donawerth, that his Principal could not allow his Troops, and thoſe of his Allies, to follow the French Army into the Empire, and ſince the latter had abandoned the greateſt Part of Bavaria, he, Seckendorf, was ordered to ſeparate himſelf, with the Army committed to his Charge, from the French.*

From which it is evident, that all that was then tranſacted and agreed to, was grounded, as a Condition, *ſine quâ non, upon our high Adverſary's breaking off from France,* and eſpecially *upon the entire and firm Separation of his Troops from the French,* and alſo the *ſtrengthning of the inward Tranquility of the Empire,* and that *our Operations might not meet with the leaſt Hindrance, directly or indirectly, either from him, our high Adverſary, or his Troops.* And farther, in Conſequence of the ſaid ſixth Point of the Convention, it was eventually agreed, *that the Bavarian Army ſhould remain, as long as Subſiſtance was to be found, at Wembding and thoſe Parts, between the Circles of Franconia and Suabia, till the enſuing Accommodation or Peace, but N. B. never ſhould make any Motion which might prejudice the Operations of the Auſtrian Army.*

In Confidence of which, and in Expectation of our Approbation, it being impoſſible we ſhould then know either the Propoſitions in the Protocol itſelf, or the expreſs Reſervations in the Marginal Notes, *the late Count Kevenhuller made no Scruple to engage, upon the ſaid Aſſurances of Count Seckendorf, that if the Bavarian Troops committed no more Hoſtilities, nor occaſioned any Hindrance from driving the French out of the Empire, none ſhould be exerciſed againſt them.*

As ſoon as this Protocol came to our Hands, we immediately perceived how little Dependence was to be had upon the Promiſes of Seckendorf. But our moſt aſſiduous Care to avoid even the leaſt Appearance of our giving any Occaſion for the fixing the Theatre of the War in the Neutral Countries of the Empire, overcame in us even the moſt equitable Precautions for our own Security, in the comfortable Hopes, that on the Part of our high Adverſary, ſuch Propoſals for a Reconciliation would be made, as, on the one Hand, were agreeable to the fundamental Conſtitution of the Empire, and on the other, were ſufficient to preſerve for the future, not only our Archducal Houſe, but alſo the whole dear Country from ſuch great Diſturbances and exorbitant Calamities as it has been ſubjected to ever ſince the Death of his late Imperial Majeſty our bleſſed Father. Accordingly we have ſince declared in our Circular Reſcript of the 20th of July, notwithſtanding the Advantages in our Hands, *That we would entirely let alone the Troops of our high Adverſary, in the Neutral Countries of the Empire, as long as, on their Side, no grounded Suſpicion ſhould be given of a hoſtile Deſign againſt our Troops, or the Electorate of Bavaria.*

But all our Expectations were in vain. The World is acquainted with the very extraordinary Nature of the Propoſals for Peace, from Time to Time, partly from our high Adverſary alone, and partly from him and the Crown of France together. As ſoon as our high Adverſary had ſaved his Troops, and France thought there was no more Fear of an Invaſion of its own Countries, both chang'd their Language and their former Pretences of a Readineſs for Peace. At Francfort the Aſſurances contained in Seckendorf's Protocol at *Nieder Schonfeld*, were as little regarded, as the known Declaration of *La Noue* was at Verſailles.

We have for ſome Months paſt in our Hands a great Number of Proofs in Writing of the utmoſt Endeavours of the two above-mentioned Courts,

Courts, not only to disturb the interior Tranquility of the Empire, but also to attack the Countries of some considerable States of the Empire, who are not engaged in the War, purely because those States take to Heart its Welfare, and oppose those Designs of the French which are contrary to the same, and their Views in Consequence thereof, of kindling the War afresh in two Places.

Our Moderation keeps us from a farther Publication. But if we should be still constantly more and more pressed in it, the Time may soon come when we may be obliged to lay before the impartial World, certain Secrets which would otherwise have been concealed.

What we had a Right to do, according to the Law of Nature, and Nations, upon the late Advices of such dangerous Designs, is evident, without being necessary to alledge any Thing farther. But the same extraordinary Moderation, which with-held us in July last from improving the Advantages we had then in our Hands, has engaged us now, out of an exceeding Precaution, to examine all that has preceeded, with a Design, if possible, to bring off our high Adversary from those Counsels, by which the French Court flattered themselves with obtaining the Ends it had in View, by exciting, keeping up, and extending the Troubles from the Beginning, and thereby destroying *Germans by Germans*, and in the same Manner to weaken the Northern Powers amongst themselves.

It is known to the Empire, that the abovementioned Declaration of *La Noue*, did not hinder the Re-establishment of the Works, demolished in Virtue of Treaties, upon the so called *Marquisat Island*, and consequently upon an indisputable Neutral Territory of the Empire, and the erecting thereon a large Fort. Altho' the three solemn Treaties of Peace with the Empire, of Ryswyck, Baaden, and Vienna, were thereby broke through, and notwithstanding the well-grounded Complaint made thereupon, on the Part of the Circle of Suabia, our high Adversary not only vindicated this Proceeding of the French, but also very clearly declared, notwithstanding the several essential Instances of their utmost Attention for him, our high Adversary, *that the Circle of Suabia was looked upon as our Place of Arms, and the real Seat of the War, but that it was not intended to be treated entirely in such a Manner.*

In Consequence of what has been communicated to us by some well-intentioned States of the Empire, we are obliged, in order to obviate as much as lies in our Power all that can be apprehended, to refer ourselves hereupon to our Letter of the 11th of last February to the said Circle, which has been since published. But instead of the other Side's opening themselves hereupon in the same clear and satisfactory Manner as we had done before, they contented themselves with extolling, in an Obscure and confused Memorial, the great imaginary Advantage accruing to the Empire from the happy Alliance with the Crown of France, and to complain of the so called *Manifest National Prejudice*, representing our Alliance with the Maritime Powers, *as hurtful to the chief Fundamentals of the System of the Holy Roman Empire.*

This was enough to set all right with respect to what might appear necessary and expedient for our Security, and the Tranquility of the Empire. But to be ample, and to have escaped nothing that might be suspected, the aboveſaid honourable Circle was addressed to a second Time by us in the most cautious and affectionate Manner, tho' at the same Time the Necessity was not concealed from it, *upon what we had before written on the 11th of February, with respect to being without Loss of Time, clearly and fully made easy and sufficiently secured.*

But this did by no Means succeed; on the contrary, as soon as they imagined every Thing enough prepared for a hostile Attack, partly against the Countries of the Electorate of Hanover, and partly against ours, an extraordinary Diligence was used to assemble the Bavarian Troops in a Place where they might be able to join the French every Minute, and, according to the Prescriptions of the Court of Versailles, might serve to effectuate the above-mentioned Designs.

We pass over in Silence the Violence done to us by the Detention of our Effects at Philipsburg, and in otherways, at a Time when it depends wholly upon us, by the Law of Reprisals, to retaliate with Justice, what on the other Side is transacted with the greatest Injustice. But we do not intend to lose our Time herein, since our chief and prime Care is directed for the Deliverance of our dear Country, the Liberty of Europe, and all Christendom.

Even at Francfort no Secret is made of the designed Conjunction with the French, and that the Bridge of Boats over the Rhine is for that Purpose, while the Hostile Designs against the Electorate of Hanover are publickly extolled. Our high Adversary, it is to be hoped, will not deny, that all this was lately concerted and agreed to with his Knowledge and Consent, since we have the Proofs of it in our Hands, and should be sorry to be forced to produce them; altho' we, at the same Time, make no scruple to declare, as we do at present, to the whole World, that the Court of France, as well as that of Francfort, may publish what either of them has in their Hands of ours.

Therefore, in such Circumstances, not to be wanting in our Duty, not only towards ourselves, our Archducal House, and faithful Subjects, but also towards our Country, our Allies,

the Freedom of Europe, and the Safety of all Chriſtendom; we could not any longer defer the Introduction of the greateſt Part of our Troops, which have been quartered this Winter in Bavaria, and the Upper Palatinate, into thoſe Parts, where ſuch great Objects require them. And ſince on the one Hand the Convention of *Nieder Schonfeld* has been in ſeveral Reſpects broken through by our high Adverſary, notwithſtanding the exceeding Attention ſhewn to it on this Side, and on the other Hand, in the above-mentioned manifeſt Circumſtances, the ſaid great Objects could not poſſibly be provided for without being fully and ſolely Maſter of the Paſſage of the Danube; therefore we could not neglect the taking Poſſeſſion of the City of Donawerth, with a Body of our Troops, having been voluntarily abandoned by thoſe of our high Adverſary, and which has been joined to the Circle of Bavaria above 100 Years. And upon this Occaſion to give a freſh convincing Proof of our great Inclination for Peace, we have treated the Bavarian Colonel, and the few Invalids who were ſtill there, with the greateſt Friendſhip and Civility; and have given the ſtricteſt Orders that our high Adverſary's Officers and Subjects at Mindelheim, Wieſenſtieg, and other Places belonging to the honourable Circle of Suabia, ſhould not be moleſted in the leaſt, as long as on the other Side the Neutrality of the Circle ſhould not be evidently broken.

And as ſuch a Conduct, as the above-mentioned is, requires no other Juſtification than a true Expoſition of the Nature of the Affair, therefore we have thought proper to acquaint you with the ſame, as we do by the Preſent, to the End that you may make known the Contents of this preſent Reſcript, where it may be neceſſary or ſerviceable. Whereby you will fulfil our Commands, and we remain, &c.

Vienna, the 13th of May, 1744.

Vienna, May 20. Letters from Paris affirm, that the Prince of Conti had cantoned his Troops in Deſpair of making any Progreſs, unleſs reinforced by 10,000 Men, which the Court of Verſailles deſpaired as much of furniſhing him with, unleſs they were drawn from the Army on the Rhine, which was thought to be impracticable.

Berlin, May 23. His Pruſſian Majeſty ſet out on Wedneſday laſt the 20th: He propoſed reaching Wolfenbuttle that Night, where he was to ſtay one Day only; ſo that he is ſuppoſed to have arrived at Pyrmont as laſt Night.

Copenhagen, May 23. The King and Queen of Denmark, together with the two Daniſh Princeſſes, are now ſettled at Hirſcholm, a fine Country Palace belonging to the Queen, who has lately had the Roof of it raiſed, and new Apartments fitted up with extraordinary Magnificence. Yeſterday, for the firſt Time ſince the Removal, a Council was held there, and the Court was very numerous. The Prince and Princeſs are at Jagerſpreis, a Seat at the Diſtance of almoſt five Daniſh Miles from Hirſcholm, where her Royal Highneſs, who had been indiſpoſed, has found great Benefit from the Air of the Country, and is now in perfect Health. Count Rantzau of Aſhberg, formerly the Daniſh Miniſter in England, who is now in this Place, was Yeſterday made titular Privy Counſellor. The ſame Dignity, we hear, was then likewiſe conferred upon three others, namely, Baron Solenthal Adminiſtrator of the County of Rantzau, the younger Count Raventlau, and M. Holſtein, Amptman of Tundern.

Bruſſels, May 28. The Confederate Army ſtill remains in the Camp near Aſche. Menin continues inveſted. The French Intendant, M. de Sechelles, has ſent an Order to the People of Dixmude to furniſh Three hundred thouſand Rations, and tranſport them to Courtrai, threatning them with Military Execution if it be not comply'd with.

Hague, May 29, *N. S.* This Day we received Advice from Aurick, that the Prince of Ooſt-Friſe died there in the Night, between the 25th and 26th Inſtant, after a ſhort Indiſpoſition. Since the Wind is come to the Weſt, ſome of the Men of War that are fitting out at Amſterdam, have got over the Pampus; and, if the Weather continues a few Days as it is at preſent, it is hoped the reſt may be able to follow. The Advices from Flanders, that came in To-day, bring nothing particular, but that Count Saxe, who had ſeized the Poſt of Pont-Eſpierres, was ſaid to be fortifying himſelf there. Letters from Hailbron mention, that Prince Charles joined the Army there on the 19th, and found it in very good Order, and eager for Action. General Bernclau had already paſſed the Neckar, and was advanced to Eppingen; and it was thought his Highneſs would proceed with his whole Army as ſoon as poſſible down to the Rhine, the Paſſage of which River the French and Imperialiſts ſeem'd preparing to diſpute with him.

Dover, May 22. We hear from Oſtend, that on Friday Evening the Yachts and Tranſports from England arrived there, with the Loſs of one Horſe only: That the Men and Horſes began to land on Saturday, and marched away, as they diſembarked, directly for Bruges.

Admiralty Office, May 23.

Captain Gordon, Commander of his Majeſty's Sloop the Hound, in her Paſſage home from Virginia, in Latitude 48. met with and took a French Ship homeward bound from Martinico, called the happy Mary, Burthen 220 Tuns, 32 Men, and 6 Guns, loaden with Sugar, Cocoa, Coffee, &c. for Bourdeaux, which is reckoned a valuable Prize.

Admiralty

Admiralty Office, May 26.

His Majesty's Ship the Salisbury, commanded by Captain Peter Osborne, having Vice-Admiral Lestock, who took his Passage in her, on board, arrived the 24th in the Morning at Spithead from the Mediterranean, with nine Ships for London, and one for Bristol, under her Convoy. Capt. Osborne, in his Passage from Mahon to Gibraltar, met off Cape de Gat, a French Ship from Marseilles bound for St. Domingo, laden with all Sorts of Merchandize, and carried her into Gibraltar.

Kensington, May 23.

This Day the Baron d'Ehrthall, Envoy Extraordinary from the Elector of Mentz, had a private Audience of Leave of his Majesty; to which he was introduced by the Right Hon. the Lord Carteret, one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and conducted by Sir Clement Cottrell Dormer, Kt. Master of the Ceremonies.

Admiralty-Office, April 30, 1744.

His Majesty having been graciously pleased, by his Warrant under his Royal Sign Manual, dated the 10th of June, 1733, to establish certain Rules and Orders for the Relief of Poor Widows of Commission and Warrant Officers of the Royal Navy: These are to give Notice, that Copies of the said Rules and Orders are lodged with the Commissioners of his Majesty's Navy at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; as also with the Clerks of the Checque at Deptford, Woolwich, and Sheerness; and with the Naval Officers at Harwich, Deal, and Kinsale; where all such Widows as intend to lay in their Claims, may be informed of all Particulars which entitle them to the Benefit of the said Charity, and receive the proper Certificates for that Purpose. But such Widows as live at too great a Distance from the Places above-mentioned, may apply by Letter to Thomas Corbett, Esq; at the Admiralty Office, who will send them all necessary Information. And the Governors of the said Charity intending to distribute to the Widows of Sea Officers who died before the 30th of August 1732, as well as to the Widows of those who died since that Time, whose Circumstances come within the Rules of the Establishment, such Monies as may be due to them, on the 31st Day of May next: This is to give Notice thereof, that any Widows who have not yet applied, and intend to lay in their Claims, may do so as soon as possible; and that all such Widows whose Claims have been already allowed, may send or bring to this Office, by the 31st of next Month, the Affidavit required by the Rules, in order to their being continued upon the Pension or Bounty.

Navy-Office, May 16, 1744.

The Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury having appointed Money for paying of Half Pay to Sea Officers, from the 1st of July 1743, to the 31st of December last, according to his Majesty's Establishment on that Behalf, These are to give Notice, that the said Payment will begin to be made at the Treasurer of the Navy's Office in Broad Street, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning, the following Days, to wit, on Monday the 28th Instant for the Captains, Tuesday the 29th for the Lieutenants, and Wednesday the 30th for Masters and Surgeons, that all Persons concerned may then and there attend to receive what may become payable to them, and not only bring with them the Affidavits required touching their not having enjoyed the Benefit of any publick Employment, either at Sea or on Shore, during the Time they are to be paid the said Half Pay, but also produce Certificates that they have subscribed to the Test, and taken the Oaths required by Act of Parliament to his present Majesty. And in Case any of the said Officers shall not be able to attend themselves to receive their Money, but employ Attorneys for that Purpose, that the said Attorneys may produce the like Certificates and Affidavits from the Persons they are employed by.

London, May 12, 1744.

Whereas it is the Intention and express Meaning of the Act now in Force, for the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, that those Regiments should be the sooner compleated with able bodied Men, and such, as from their Age, Size and Strength, were fit to serve his Majesty and the Country as Soldiers;

Nevertheless several Colonels, and commanding Officers of Regiments, having represented to the Field-Marshal Earl of Stair, Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces in South Britain, that the Commissioners, at some of their Meetings for putting that Act in Execution (mistaking the true Meaning and Intention of it) have insisted on Officers taking Men, that appeared, on account of their Age, Size, and Infirmities, unfit for the Service, particularly at St. Albans, where Colonel Cholmondely, after a strict Inspection and Examination, in which he was attended and assisted by two Surgeons, discharged Six and thirty Men, turned over by the Commissioners, being absolutely unfit for the Service; the inlisting such Men being an Evil, that if not immediately stopt, must prove highly detrimental to his Majesty's Service, my Lord Stair finds it therefore absolutely necessary to order, and does hereby order the Officers employ'd in Recruiting, to refuse to accept of any Boy that is too weak to carry Arms, or Man turned of Forty Years, unless he is strong, active, and other Ways fit for his Majesty's Service. They are likewise to refuse any Prest Man for the Marines that does not measure full Five Foot four Inches high, or upwards.

And whereas the Regiments at Gibraltar, Minorca, the West Indies, and also those of Marines, are already near compleated, his Lordship orders, that in such Places where there are no Officers belonging to the Corps above-mentioned, attending the Meetings of the Commissioners, that the Officers of the other Corps employed in Recruiting, or inspecting Recruits, are not, for the future, to receive any Men, but what are Five Foot five Inches high, or upwards, and fit for the Regiments of Foot now in Great Britain.

Whatever extraordinary Expences may arise from subsisting the Men received, or other Incidents, the Field Officers, in their several Districts, are (notwithstanding any former Order) to grant Bills on the Agent of the Regiment of Foot or Marines to which they belong, who has Orders to pay the same.

His Lordship not doubting but every Commissioner for executing the Act now in Force for the speedy and effectual recruiting his Majesty's Land Forces and Marines, acting with Zeal for the Publick Service, will co-operate